20 Enhancing Education Through Technology projects share $1.8 million

By Donna Steffan, Technology Consultant,
Information & Technology Literacy Standards & Integration
Instructional Media and Technology Team

No Child Left Behind grants totaling $1.8 million were awarded to district or consortium projects designed to improve student achievement through the use of educational technology as a learning tool within the learning environment. These projects need to focus on aligning and embedding *Wisconsin's Model Academic Standards for Information & Technology Literacy* within the school's content area curriculum, and the projects need to relate to the district's combined information and technology plans. Each project capitalizes upon the unique skills of today's students – digital natives and today's educators – digital immigrants. "Our students are surrounded by technology. These grants will help educators capitalize on students' interest in technology to create engaging and interactive learning environments that improve academic achievement," said State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster.

"These grants are targeted to help educators develop teaching methods and instructional strategies that use technology to improve student achievement," Burmaster continues. Sixty percent of the funds awarded must be allocated for ongoing sustained, intensive, high-quality professional development that focuses on integrating scientifically-based ICT (Information Communication and Technology) instructional technology tools and strategies, including distance learning and emerging interactive eLearning tools, into daily teaching and learning. All professional development is aligned to the National Staff Development Council Standards. Following this professional learning, project educators return to their local school learning community to mentor colleagues in using digital tools and problem-based learning strategies to build interactive 21st century learning environments.

Each project includes a data-driven evaluation process and a dissemination component to ensure that products and lessons evolving from the professional development are shared across the state. Enhancing Education Through Technology (EETT) FY 2005 projects report a significant

gain in professional growth using instructional technology within their classrooms and a significant gain in student academic achievement. Each FY 2006 project employs an Evaluation Design that will measure the effectiveness of the project in reaching Wisconsin's two EETT Goals:

1. All students in the target group will increase their use of technology as a learning tool to improve student academic achievement.
2. All teachers in the target group participating in professional development on education technology will be qualified to use technology as a tool for teaching and learning and will increase their use of technology as a tool to support student academic achievement.

Participating educators share lesson plans, curriculum maps, professional development programs, and other work products within their school and/or the consortium and

In this issue

Redesigned BadgerLink home page provides easier access

Reference and Loan Library staff has redesigned the BadgerLink home page. The new page was released in late August 2006. James Leaver, BadgerLink coordinator, was the primary designer.

The purpose of the BadgerLink home page is:

- To provide a web site that brings together all information about BadgerLink access, promotion, training and resources.

- To provide a point of access for Wisconsin residents and library staff who do not have easy-to-use or complete alternative access through their local library or library system.

- To provide a website that provides value-added access to state contracted commercial vendor sites as well as government, library, digital, and other specialized Wisconsin resources.

The redesigned page makes it easier to access specialized resources within various vendor sites and across vendor sites. Newspaper-Archive Elite has been added with its own logo and is no longer associated with EBSCO. NewspaperARCHIVE Elite contains nearly 45 million fully searchable pages representing over 400 cities and towns and allows users to research genealogy, history, culture, and other newsworthy events with articles dating back as far as the 1700's. The collection provides a searchable archival file of important newspapers from the U.S., Canada and the U.K.

Besides being presented by vendor name, full text resources are broken out by subject areas: heath and medical, business and corporate, and newspapers. Resources are also highlighted by audience: elementary and middle school students, and teachers and librarians.

In addition, new resources have been added to the general resource section of the web page. The Reference and Loan Library has for many years developed an in-house index to songbooks owned by the library. This has been redesigned so that it can be put on the web and is made available on the BadgerLink homepage. The songbook database includes records on 29,000 songs from approximately 1,900 songbooks owned by the Reference and Loan Library.

Other new resources include OCLC's new public version of WorldCat, Reference and Loan Library's list of digital library collections, and the Wisconsin Heritage Online (WHO) website.

Those users who do not have access to Ask?Away through a local library may use the BadgerLink page to gain access.

Please visit the new home page at http://www.badgerlink.net. ✿

EETT — *from page 1*

throughout the state through professional workshops, institutes, or conferences, through a web-based clearinghouse or other on-line dissemination sites, or through face-to-face or virtual site visits. "Ensuring that all students have the opportunity to use educational technology bridges the digital divide and is an important part of our new Wisconsin Promise: to provide a quality education for every child and close the achievement gap," said Superintendent Burmaster. ✿

BadgerLink

Wisconsin's
Connection
to the
World of Information

Glidden School District receives Improving Literacy Through School Libraries grant

By Kate Bugher, School Library Media Consultant
Instructional Media and Technology Team

The U.S. Department of Education has announced that the Glidden School District is a recipient of a 2006 Improving Literacy Through School Libraries grant. Glidden will receive $152,703 to improve library media services and technology in the school district.

The Improving Literacy Through School Libraries program is a one-year grant for school districts in which at least 20 percent of the students are from families with incomes below the poverty line. The program helps local education agencies improve reading achievement by providing students with increased access to up-to-date school library materials; well-equipped, technologically advanced school library media centers; and professionally certified school library media specialists. Glidden school librarian Mil Fahrbach and CESA 12 grant writer Sharon Stewart designed the project collaboratively to meet the grant criteria.

The Glidden School District serves 236 students in grades PK-12 in one school building. The district will improve student literacy by purchasing new print materials; upgrading obsolete computers; installing new software to support early literacy, math skills and presentation work; and installing a video distance learning classroom and other new technology in the library media center. The district will also provide professional development to support K-3 literacy and hire and train a library aide to support the certified library media specialist and allow time for the library media specialist to mentor classroom teachers. ✿

Statewide Resource Contacts

Cooperative Children's Book Center
4290 Helen C. White Hall, 600 N. Park St., Madison, WI 53706
ccbcinfo@education.wisc.edu .... www.education.wisc.edu/ccbc/
Kathleen Horning, Director .... (608) 263-3720

Milwaukee Public Library/Interlibrary Loan
814 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53233-2385
Brian Hannemann, Interlibrary Loan Librarian .... (414) 286-3082

WiLS/Interlibrary Loan
728 State Street, Rooms 464 and B106B, Madison, WI 53706-1494
schneid@wils.wisc.edu .... http://www.wils.wisc.edu/
Kathy Schneider, Director .... (608) 263-2773

Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
813 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233-1436
http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/rll/lbphinfo.html
Marsha Valance, Regional Librarian .... (800) 242-8822

Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction,
125 South Webster Street
P.O. Box 7841, Madison, WI 53707-7841;
(800) 441-4563, fax (608) 267-1052
www.dpi.wi.gov/dltcl

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Public Library Youth and Special Services 267-5077
Alan Zimmerman, Consultant
Public Library System Administration & Finance 266-3939
Instructional Media and Technology Team
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Kate Bugher, School Library Consultant
Instructional Media and Technology 267-9287
Barry Golden, Education Consultant
Evaluating States Education Technology Programs 267-2373
Stuart Ciske, Technology Consultant
Instructional Technology Planning & Integration 267-9289
Arun Marathe, IS Specialist
Evaluation States Education Technology Programs 266-1924
Donna Steffan, Technology Consultant
Information & Technology Literacy Standards & Integration 267-1282
DPI Library & Statistical Information Center
Kay Ihlenfeldt, Team Leader 266-3108
Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing Team
2109 S. Stoughton Rd., Madison, WI 53716; fax 224-6178
Sally J. Drew, Director 224-6161
Circulation Desk 224-6169
Mary Clark, Team Leader
Resource Sharing Technology 224-6179
Loretta Harmatuck
Government Services 224-6165
Mary Struckmeyer, Team Leader
Reference and Interloan 224-6168
Willeen Tretheway
Audiovisual and Technical Services 224-6171
Terry Wilcox
Interlibrary Loan Services 224-6163
Vickie Long
WISCAT User Support 224-5394
Wisconsin Child Care Information Center
Lita Haddal, Director .... (800) 362-7353 or (608) 224-5388

To send e-mail, use the following format (all lowercase letters):
firstname.lastname@dpi.state.wi.us

Evaluating States Educational Technology Programs research on technology's effectiveness nears end

By Barry Golden, Education Consultant
Evaluating States Educational Technology Programs
Instructional Media and Technology Team

The three year, USDoE Evaluating States Educational Technology Programs (ESETP) grant is coming to an end. The grant was one of ten awarded to nine states. Wisconsin's research design called for assessing the effectiveness of two models using technology in 7th and 8th grade science and social studies. There were 34 middles schools, 96 teachers and approximately 8000 students involved in the research. Schools were selected and randomly placed in either of the two experimental groups, and one-third of the districts were placed in a Control Group.

The Experimental Groups consisted of one group using the Big6 information literacy model and the second group using the 6 + 1 Traits Writing Model. Both groups were given approximately 40 hours of training in each year of the intervention with the Control Group receiving no training. Each Experimental Group teacher received a laptop and data projector to foster the use of technology in their day-to-day instruction. Instructional practices in the Experimental Groups involved the use of an "inquiry approach" to learning. In other words, teachers were trained to structure their instructional units using more of a research model, incorporating the use of technology to solve problems, to gain and utilize information and to report such information in a variety of ways, with the 6 Traits Group using primarily a written language mode.

The research included numerous data types. Baselines were established early in the project by administering a student survey and a teacher survey to all three groups. The student survey attempted to gather information regarding the type of instruction delivered by the teacher, their use of technology, access and use of computers at home or community, and uses of technology by their teachers. Students completed this survey three times each year.

Teacher surveys focused on how teachers used technology, their instruction styles, i.e. lecture, versus constructivism, record keeping, etc. This assessment was administered each fall and spring. A second assessment was administered three times during each year to determine how teachers perceived they were adhering to the principles of each experimental model.

Achievement testing was also performed in fall 2004, fall 2005 and spring 2006. The achievement tests were the Terra Nova test and the Wisconsin Knowledge and Concepts Examination (WKCE). The results are currently being analyzed and will look at how each Experimental group performed versus the Control Group.

A final source of data involved the collection of student work samples over a 2-year period. The emphasis on analyzing the work samples was to measure and compare the group's higher order thinking skills. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is a partner in the project and developed a rather sophisticated scoring rubric to measure the cognitive and meta-cognitive dimensions of student work samples. The cognitive dimension measures student work on a seven point scale: "Automaticity, recall, synthesize, analyze, apply, judge and create." The meta-cognitive dimension uses a 4-point scale. Students work samples were evaluated against the cognitive demands contained in the teacher's assignments. To our initial surprise, students frequently performed beyond their teacher's cognitive expectations.

The Control Group teachers were offered the opportunity to receive free training in either of the models. The training was completed August 1-3 at the East Troy Middle School. Approximately half of the Control Group teachers participated in the training. For their role in the project teaches were provided a laptop and projector for use in their classrooms.

The final results of the research project are expected to be available in October. From preliminary analysis of the data, UWM indicates that the Experimental Groups definitely show "trends" of more progress than the Control Group, but the levels of significance will not be known until October 2006.

The results of the 10 research projects were intended to provide validation of the impact of using technology as an instructional tool. Since the inception of the research projects three years ago, the federal budget for technology has gone from approximately $496 million to fiscal 2007 of $292 million. The president's budget request in February 2006 reduced the nation's support of instructional technology to zero. Considering Wisconsin is one of twelve states in the country that provides no direct state aid to support technology, the federal money has been critically important to our state. Approximately five years ago the federal support of instructional technology stood at nearly $800,000,000. ✿

DPI issues ruling on MPS school library staffing

By **Kate Bugher,** School Library Media Consultant
Instructional Media and Technology Team

DPI has given Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) 14 months to ensure that all students in grades 7-12 will receive library services from a certified school library media specialist. The agency has found MPS to be out of compliance with parts 3 and 4 of PI 8.01 (2)(h), commonly referred to as Standard (h). Wisconsin Administrative Code PI 8.01(2)(h) requires that each school district board shall:

1. Have on file a written, long-range plan for library services development which has been formulated by teachers, library and audiovisual personnel and administrators, and approved by the school district board.

2. Designate a licensed library media person to direct and coordinate the district's library media program.

3. Provide library facilities within the school building and make available to all pupils a current, balanced collection of books, basic reference materials, texts, periodicals, and audiovisual materials which depicts in an accurate and unbiased way the cultural diversity and pluralistic nature of American society.

4. Provide library media services to all pupils as follows: to pupils in grades kindergarten through 6, library media services which are performed by or under the direction of licensed library and audiovisual personnel; and to pupils in grades 7 through12, library media services which are performed by licensed library and audiovisual personnel.

The finding is in response to a complaint filed by the Milwaukee Teachers' Education Association (MTEA) in February, 2004, citing the lack of certified library media specialists in several middle and high schools in MPS and closed libraries in some MPS schools. Following solution-oriented communication between DPI and MPS officials, DPI conducted onsite audits in April and May 2006 to further investigate the cited issues and concerns.

In the course of the investigation, DPI learned that MPS employs only 44 certified library media specialists for 157 regular public schools serving students in grades K-12; some media specialists serve more than one school. At the time of the investigation, MPS employed one certified library media specialist to direct and coordinate the district's library media program. This district library media specialist was also responsible for providing library media programs and services to students in 40 K-6 and 25 K-7/8 schools without the services of library media specialists. Additionally, 3 middle schools and 7 high schools were found to employ no library media specialists as required by Standard (h) and several secondary schools were found to have closed, or were planning to close, their school libraries.

The investigation also showed that MPS distributes Common School Fund (CSF) monies to schools with no libraries or certified library media personnel. Creating and maintaining a collection as described in the standard requires significant time and effort in each library media center. The absence of certified library media specialists trained to build collections that support the curriculum restricts efforts to properly identify and select library resources that would best meet the needs of individual students, the main purpose of the CSF library aid. As the agency responsible for the distribution of Common School Fund library aid to school districts, DPI is concerned about expenditures from the fund in those MPS schools without open and freely accessible library facilities or certified library media staff.

The investigation pointed out the inequities of library media programs and services to students in the Milwaukee Public Schools. The recently completed study of Wisconsin's school libraries, *Student Learning Through Wisconsin School Library Media Centers,* showed that students across all grade levels in schools with certified library media specialists achieved higher scores on the state WKCE reading and language arts exams than those students in schools without certified library media specialists. Analysis also showed that schools where the library media specialist spends more time on collaboration and instruction with students and teachers have higher WKCE scores. The study showed that library media programs can play a very significant role in providing enrichment to those students who come from diverse and economically disadvantaged backgrounds as do many MPS students.

As a result of the findings of the investigation, MPS was directed to be in compliance with all the provisions of PI 8.01 (2)(h) by September 1, 2007. DPI will visit the district by Oct. 1, 2007 to review compliance. ✿

Board meetings for new trustees

By John DeBacher, Public Library Administration Consultant
Public Library Development Team

[Note: this article is adapted with permission from an article in T^3: *Trustee Training Tips*, Number 7, Volume 2, a publication of the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives]

While appointments to replace resignations may take place at any time during the year, the spring election cycle generates the largest number of new appointments at any one time, when appointments to committees and boards are made by the governing authority. At the first meeting after that election, a significant number of new trustees may be participating in their first library board meeting. How can you make that experience meaningful and quickly establish an effective atmosphere?

Consider conducting that first meeting in "slow motion." That means that the library board president takes time to explain what is going on with each item on the agenda. While the need to approve the minutes of the previous meeting might be obvious, the financial reports, the process (and necessity) of approving the bills, and other seemingly routine actions of the board may be quite confusing to the uninitiated. Explaining that the library director's report is a standing agenda item can help new board members understand how typical board meetings are conducted. The same goes for any regular committee reports, Friends of the Library reports, reports from department heads, or other agenda items that may be common to your meetings. It also may be useful to elaborate on some of the topics or themes covered in those reports that may be unfamiliar to new members.

It is important to keep in mind that new trustees may not be aware of the history or the purpose of the business items under discussion. Even if the board president and the library director have conducted an orientation for the new members and explained the current issues before the board, it will go a long way to furthering workable comprehension if each item is explained as you go through the agenda. Not only the history of what brought the item to the agenda, but what the board hopes to accomplish, how it fits into the library's mission or long-range plan, and what the possible consequences the decision may generate are all pieces of information that will help the new trustees quickly "come up to speed" with the rest of the board.

The library board president may wish to open this "slow motion" meeting with a general overview of meeting protocol—how materials are distributed, how rigorously the board follows parliamentary procedure, how and when socializing may be conducted, whether there are assigned seats (either formally or by habit)—can all help new members feel more welcome and at ease.

Finally, confirm that each new member has received a copy of the DLTCL's publication, *Trustee Essentials: A Handbook for Wisconsin Public Library Trustees,*

Americans say public libraries are essential

Americans prize public library service in the Internet Age and see libraries as well-equipped to meet 21st Century challenges in their communities, a just-released national study of public opinion shows. The study was sponsored by Americans for Libraries Council, with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

"With a growing number of critics questioning the relevance of the library in the Internet Age, we thought the time was right to explore just how pervasive this perception is," ALC President Diantha Dow Schull said. "What the study found is both encouraging and enlightening — most Americans believe that libraries are not only relevant to the times, but essential to their communities."

According to the study, Long Overdue: A Fresh Look at Public and Leadership Attitudes About Libraries in the 21st Century, more than three quarters (78 percent) of Americans say that if their library shut down because of lack of funding they would feel "that something essential and important has been lost, affecting the whole community."

The public sees libraries as particularly well-suited to find solutions to four pressing problems:
— Supplying more engaging services for teens
— Fighting illiteracy and improving reading skills among adults
— Providing free and ready access to information about government services, including making public documents and forms readily available

Summary readers experience "Paws, Claws, Scales and Tales"

Young patrons at the Monona Public Library and Black Creek Public Library get a close look at scaly visitors as part of their summer library programs. The programs were one of many around the state that brought animals into public libraries as part of the "Paws, Claws, Scales and Tales" Summer Library Program.

Essential — *from page 6*

— Providing even greater access to computers for all.

"Americans overwhelmingly believe libraries could do even more to inform and energize their communities - if we made more of an investment in them," Schull said.

At the same time, the multi-level public opinion study identifies a troubling issue for library advocates: While Americans give their public libraries an "A" more often than any other community service asked about (45% give libraries an "A") and a large majority of the public (71%) says their local library uses public money well, few Americans are aware of the increasingly tenuous financial picture faced by many libraries.

"For those of us in the library community, this study should be a long, loud wake-up call," Schull said.

"It provides us with powerful ammunition to make a compelling case to policymakers about what an invaluable asset libraries are and what a great investment in future they can be.

But it also shows that ammunition will be wasted if we as advocates do not engage and convince our elected officials to take a fresh look at the great work libraries are doing today."

The full study and a two-page summary of the study are available at: http://

www.publicagenda.org/research/research_reports_details.cfm?list=99

Also available is a fact sheet of the "5 Things Community Leaders Should Know About Libraries and the Public": http://www.publicagenda.org/research/pdfs/long_overdue_five_things.pdf.✿

Trustee Corner — *from page 6*

along with other orientation materials. Ask if there are questions or concerns—it will help to emphasize that, if the new trustees have not reviewed the materials, they should do so soon! And it is a good practice to keep a copy of *Trustee Essentials* handy at your board meetings to help address questions and resolve disputes that can too easily derail discussion and impede the progress of board meetings. *Trustee Essentials* can often provide guidance on tough issues as well as requirements prescribed by state statute. Although recommendations within its pages may not always apply to local circumstances, the topics can often provide a framework for discussion or suggest a course of action.

More information, consult *Trustee Essential 27:* "Trustee Orientation and Continuing Education," http://www.dpi.wi.gov/pld/handbook.html.

If you have questions or suggestions for future columns, contact John DeBacher, Public Library Administration Consultant, at (608)266-7270 or john.debacher@dpi.state.wi.us.✿

2005 state summary

Wisconsin public library service: library use continues to grow

By Alan Zimmerman, Public Library System Administration &
Finance Consultant
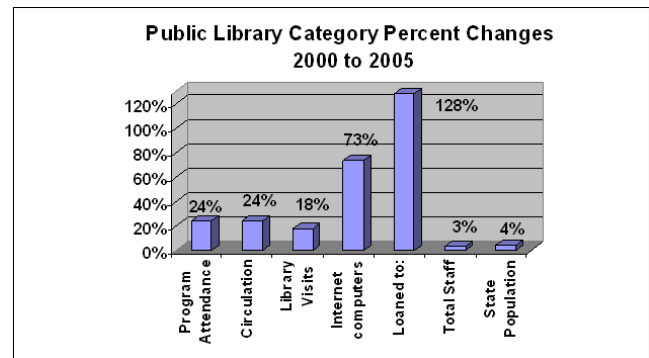Public Library Development Team

Each year Wisconsin's 387 public libraries submit reports to the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning describing holdings, financing, staffing and services. Notable changes from last year include the closing of the Oneida County Mailbox Library and the opening of the Wyocena Public library.

Public Library Services

Public library annual reports for 2005 show a year of continued growth in four of the five service levels reported. Wisconsin's public library circulation was 57.9 million, a 2 percent increase over 2004. Adult circulation grew 3.5 percent, while use of children's and young adult materials increased 1 percent. For public libraries reporting for both 2004 and 2005, the number of visits to public libraries increased 2 percent. Total visits for 2005 were 33.1 million. Attendance at library programs also continued to show substantial growth, increasing nearly 5 percent to a statewide total of over 1.6 million. The total number of interlibrary loans increased nearly 13 percent with over 5.4 million items loaned by public libraries to other libraries to fill user requests. Although library services increased in 2005, public library staffing remained near 2004, levels showing an increase of only 0.4%

The fifth service indicator, reference transactions, showed a 3 percent statewide decrease to 5.2 million. However, almost all of this decrease can be attributed to 5 major libraries. Overall, 50 percent of reporting libraries indicated increases in reference transactions and 50 reported a decrease or the same level of service. It appears that collecting reference transaction data is much more difficult than other service indicators. While the collection of other indicators often can be automated, reference transactions counts typically require individual recording and compilation and are often conducted during sample periods.

While Wisconsin's population has increased 4.0 percent since 2000, library use has grown at a much faster rate. Since 2000, circulation has increased 24 percent, visits to libraries have increased 18 percent, attendance at library programs has increased 24.2 percent, and interlibrary loans, or resource sharing among libraries, has more than doubled. Other changes over this 4 year period include a 73 percent increase in the number of Internet-connected public use computer terminals or workstations available in libraries. During this period, total library staffing increased 2.7 percent.

Public Library Category Percent Changes 2000 to 2005

Use of public libraries by children and young adults is substantial. About 36 percent of all circulation is of children's and young adult materials. The 5 percent attendance gain at library programs this year was influenced by a 17 percent increase in attendance at programs for adults. However, most library programming, 80 percent, is provided for children and young adults. Total attendance at 63,000 library programs was over 1.6 million in 2005.

Use of public libraries by Wisconsin residents continues to rank high nationally. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) per capita rankings for 2004, the latest year available, place Wisconsin 11th in public library visits per capita, 8th in circulation per capita, and 1st in interlibrary loans per capita. An estimated 57 percent of Wisconsin's population, or about 3.2 million residents, are registered public library users. The state ranks 20th in reference transactions per capita.

Technology

The number of Internet-connected public use computer terminals or workstations available at libraries increased over 5 percent from 2004 to 2005 to over 4,300. Wisconsin ranks 17th in public library computers available per capita. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation distributed 743 PCs and servers to 235 Wisconsin public libraries and branches in 2003, and this program continued to provide grants for technology training through 2006. Almost all public libraries now have Internet connections with broadband (high speed) Internet access. Informational databases such as those provided statewide through BadgerLink continue to be available to all state residents through their local library, as well as in homes, schools, and places of work.
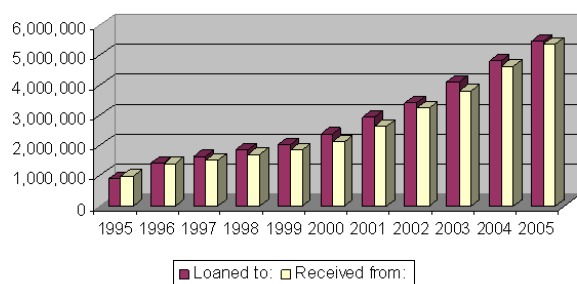
The development of regional shared automation systems by Wisconsin's public library systems has greatly contributed to resource sharing. Currently, 85 percent of Wisconsin residents are served by the 322 public library system members

Summary — *from page 8*

participating in shared automation systems. Automation system integration has greatly improved the library user's ability to access materials not available locally but held by other public library system members. Interlibrary loans (requests sent from one library to another for materials not available locally but wanted by a library user) continued the double-digit annual growth that began in the mid-1990s. For 2005, total interlibrary loan traffic increased nearly 13 percent, with over 5.4 million items loaned by public libraries to other libraries. Items borrowed by these public libraries from other libraries at the request of their users increased 16 percent to nearly 5.4 million items. This increase in interlibrary loans (resource sharing) has caused a corresponding expansion of regional and statewide interlibrary delivery services, an activity heavily supported by public library systems.

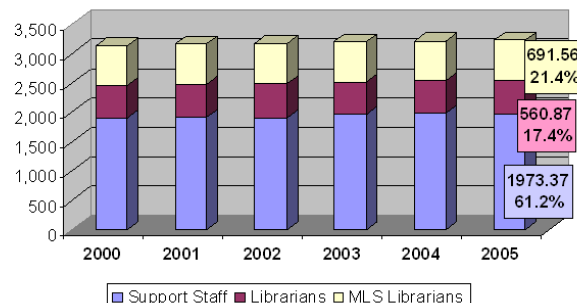Wisconsin Public Library Interlibrary Loans

Staffing

For 2005 there was little change in the levels of public library and system staffing. The total reported, 3,226 full time equivalent (FTE) employees, was 0.4 percent greater than reported last year. Of all staff, 692 FTEs held master's degrees from a program of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association. This is a slight increase over last year's professional librarian staffing level. In addition to those with master's degrees in library and information studies, 32 FTEs held master's degrees in other fields. Including those with master's degrees, 1,252 FTE staff held the title of librarian, a 1.6 percent increase from 2004. Positions reported as support staff dropped slightly to 1,973 FTEs. Wisconsin ranks 18th nationally in ALA MLS staff per capita and 20th in total public library staff per capita.

Staff costs, including salaries, wages and benefits, increased to $144 million, a 5 percent increase over 2004. However, while benefit costs increased 10 percent, salaries and wages increased 3 percent. Wisconsin ranks 19th in public library salary and wages per capita and 16th in staff expenditures per capita.

Public Library Staffing (FTE)

Collections

Statewide, changes from 2005 in public library collections were mixed. Total print volumes owned increased slightly to 19.9 million. Wisconsin ranks 20th nationally in print book and serial volumes per capita. Audio materials owned increased nearly 8 percent to over 1.1 million items (6th per capita nationally) and video materials held grew nearly 10 percent to over 1.3 million (4th per capita nationally). Statewide, total expenditures for public library materials totaled $24.4 million, an increase of 2.7 percent from 2004. Wisconsin ranks 23rd nationally in collection expenditures per capita.

Public Library Demographics

Wisconsin has 387 public libraries. Of these, 339 are municipal public libraries, 26 are joint municipal libraries (combinations of cities, villages, and towns), 2 are joint city-county libraries, and 6 are tribal libraries. In addition, there are 7 consolidated county libraries, with the county library providing public library services within the county. Seven counties supplement local library service with a county library service organization. Eighteen libraries have a total of 79 branch outlets. In addition, 11 bookmobiles also provide service to state residents.

About half of Wisconsin's public libraries, 202, are located in communities under 2,500 population. These libraries serve about 550,000 residents, or 10 percent of Wisconsin's population. The 77 largest public libraries (20 percent of all libraries), are in communities of over 25,000 population and serve nearly 4 million residents, 71% of the state's population.

All of Wisconsin's public libraries and counties have elected to participate as public library system members. Public library systems are single-county or multicounty library organizations created to improve public library services and to increase all
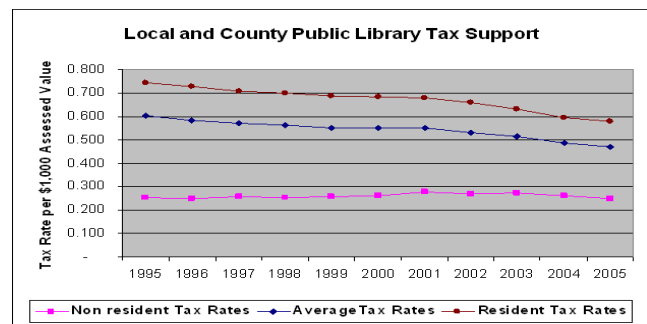
Summary — *from page 9*

residents' access to library materials and services. Membership in a system is dependent on public library compliance with state statutory membership requirements. These requirements include library director certification at the appropriate level for population size, library board authority over library operations and budgets, and library community support at or above the average of such support provided in the previous 3 years.

Of the 58 million items circulated, one third (19.3 million) are to persons who reside outside the library's home community. Approximately 20 percent of all checkouts–11.4 million circulations–are to residents from the library's home county who do not have a local library. Wisconsin statutes require that counties reimburse public libraries within the county a minimum of 70 percent of the cost of public library service provided to these residents. About 8 percent of all use is by residents who have a local public library but who choose to use another public library within the county. The remaining nonresident circulation (about 6 percent of the total) is pre-dominately to persons in neighboring counties or within the library's public library system area. Beginning in 2008, all public libraries will begin receiving reimbursement from adjacent counties for serving residents who do not have a local public library. Statewide, libraries reported that about 0.2 percent of use was by out-of-state residents, although some libraries in tourist areas experience much heavier use by these nonresidents. Circulation statistics have been collected by user residency since 1999. The distribution of use by residency has remained consistent over this time period.
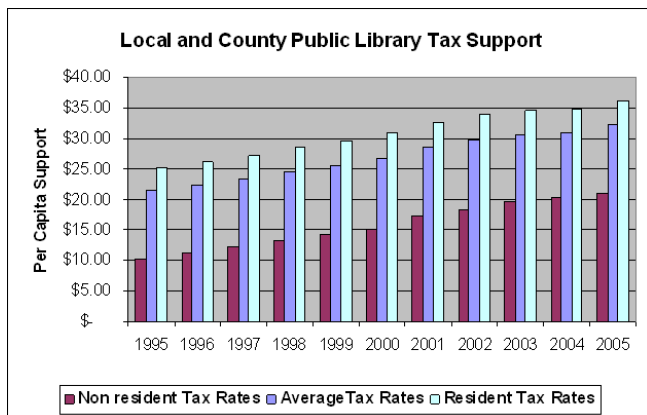
Income and Expenditures

Total library income increased by 4.4 percent to $220.1 million in 2005. The statewide average per capita local and county tax support for public library service in 2005 was $32.14, a 3.8% increase over 2004. Nearly three-fourths of the state's population resides in communities with a local public library. These residents paid an average of $36.28 per capita for public

Local and County Public Library Tax Support

library service in 2005, a 4.1% increase over 2004. The range of support varied greatly, from under $4 per capita to over $95 per capita. Residents living in communities without a local public library pay a county tax for public library service. These residents paid an average of $20.84 per capita, up 3.8 percent from 2004. The 2005 state average public library service tax levy rate decreased 3.4 percent to $0.470 per $1000 equalized assessed value (EAV). Likewise, library community tax levy rates also showed a 3 percent decline to $0.579 per $1000 EAV. Nonresident tax levy rates decreased 4.3 percent to $0.250 per $1000 EAV. Wisconsin ranks 16th nationally in local and county tax support.

Local and County Public Library Tax Support

In 2005 municipalities provided 59.8 percent of all public library and system operating income, while counties contributed 21.7 percent. State and federal income accounted for 8.5 percent of all revenue. The remaining 10 percent came from service contracts, gifts, endowments, funds carried over from the previous year, and other income. Wisconsin ranks 18th in per capita operating revenue. Salaries, wages, and benefits accounted for 71 percent of all operating expenditures, library materials expenditures for 12 percent, and all other operating expenditures for 17.2 percent of the total expended. Total operating expenditures for public library service in Wisconsin, including expenditures at the municipal, county, and public library system level, were $203.1 million for 2005, an increase of 4.4 percent over 2004. Wisconsin ranks 18th in total operating expenditures per capita. Total capital outlays were $30.3 million for 2005, of which 90 percent was from local taxes and other sources (not state, federal, or county tax sources). ✿

Wisconsin's Public Library 2004 State Ranks

	Rank	WI	US	Other selected measures based on population	Rank
Interlibrary Loans per 1,000 pop.	1	818.43	107.51	Paid Staff	20
Circulation per capita	8	10.20	7.09	Staff with Lib Master's Degree	18
Visits per capita	11	5.95	4.67		
Reference Transactions per capita	20	0.98	1.07		
				Local and County Revenue	16
Video Materials per 1,000 pop.	4	222.74	126.86	Operating Revenue	18
Audio Materials per 1,000 pop.	6	191.07	136.82		
Print Subscriptions per 1,000 pop.	6	11.59	6.43	Staff Expenditures	16
Internet Computers per 5,000 pop.	17	3.69	3.01	Collection Expenditures	23
Print Materials per capita	20	3.52	2.84	Total Operating Expenditures	18

UW-Madison hosts COSLA leadership institute

The University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Library and Information Studies hosted an executive leadership institute for Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) on July 23-27, 2006, on the UW campus in Madison. The institute, Sustaining State Library Agencies in the 21st Century, was attended by state librarians and other state library agency personnel from around the country, including many recently appointed state librarians. Through panel discussions and case studies the institute examined public sector leadership, public policy, advocacy, crisis/conflict resolution, collaboration, and finance.

Among the speakers at the institute were Louise Robbins and Jane Pearlmutter from the UW School of Library and Information Studies; Betsey Bayless, former Arizona Secretary of State; Dennis Dresang, Professor of Political Science and Public Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Michael Saxl, former Speaker of the House, Maine; Anthony Driessen, Quarles & Brady, Lobbyist, Wisconsin; Glenn Miller, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Library Association; Keith Fiels, Executive Director, ALA; Mark Pocan, State Representative, Wisconsin; Ellsworth H. Brown, Director, Wisconsin Historical Society; George Needham, Vice President, Membership Services, OCLC, and former state librarian of Michigan; and others, including current and former state librarians from around the country, including Richard Grobschmidt, Assistant Superintendent, Wisconsin Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning.✿

First row (kneeling): Jane Pearlmutter, UW-Madison; Judith Gibbons, KY; Mary Boone, NC; Carol Ann Desch, NY; Linda Thibadeau, AK; GladysAnn Wells, AZ; Joy Poole, NM; Kathi Peiffer, NJ. Second row: Cindy Roupe, KS; Patricia Smith, Texas Library Assn; Anne Lefkofsky, NM; Clare Zales, PA; Jeanne Sugg, TN; Patti Butcher, SC; Nolan Yelich, VA; Sandra Treadway, VA; Ann Joslin, ID. Third row: Linda Lord, ME; Susan Hildreth, CA; Peggy Rudd, TX; Margaret Conroy, MO; Lyn Hopper, GA; Dean Corner, ME; Jo Budler, OH; Mary Chute, IMLS; Curtis Rogers, SC; Robert Hulsof-Schmidt, OR. Back row (left side): George Smith, IMLS; David Singleton, GA; George Needham, OCLC

BadgerNet conversion in its final phase

By Bob Bocher, Library Technology Consultant
Public Library Development Team

The conversion of 402 public library circuits to the new BadgerNet Converged Network (BCN) is in its final phase. As of July 13, only 33 (8%) of the library circuits had yet to be installed. Most of the remaining installations are in the Nicolet, South Central, Winnefox and Wisconsin Valley library system areas. The last library was scheduled for conversion in mid-August. While installations have generally gone as planned, in any project of this magnitude problems do occur. One of the more vexing issues that is being reviewed is slow Internet access reported by some libraries. Some slow access is related to improper network configurations and some of it is related to the size of the circuit (bandwidth) going to the library. Staff from the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning continue to work with system network staff, the state's Department of Administration, and AT&T to resolve outstanding issues.✿

Governor announces new COLAND appointments

Governor Doyle's office recently announced one new appointment and six reappointments to the Council on Library and Network Development (COLAND). Created by the Wisconsin State Legislature in 1979, COLAND advises the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to ensure that all state citizens have access to library and information services. Council findings are communicated as advisory recommendations to the state superintendent, governor, and Legislature.

New member Sandra Lockett of Milwaukee was appointed to a three-year term expiring July 1, 2009. Reappointed to three-year terms are Barbara Arnold of Madison, Donald Bulley of South Milwaukee, Catherine Hansen of Shorewood, Lisa Jewell of Rice Lake, Douglas Lay of Mosinee, and Calvin Potter of Sheboygan Falls. Other members of COLAND are Michael Bahr, Germantown; Mary Bayorgeon, Appleton;Frances Cherney, Milladore; Miriam Erickson, Fish Creek; Bob Koechley, Fitchburg; John Nichols, Oshkosh; Kathy Pletcher, Green Bay; Susan Reynolds, Cable; Lisa Solverson, Viroqua; Linda Stelter, Eau Claire; Kris Adams Wendt, Rhinelander, and Kristi Williams, Cottage Grove .

The 19-member council functions as a forum through which librarians and members of the public identify, study, and collect public testimony on issues affecting Wisconsin libraries and other information services. Members serve three-year terms. Membership includes ten professional members who represent various public and private libraries as well as library educators. The remaining nine council positions are held by public members with a demonstrated interest in libraries or other types of information services.

At their July meeting in Madison, COLAND members approved a new slate of officers for the 2006-2007 year. New officers are Kathy Pletcher, Chair; Calvin Potter, Vice Chair; and Michael Bahr, Secretary.

Additional information about COLAND may be obtained at http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/coland/. ✿

Sandra Lockett, assistant city librarian at the Milwaukee Public Library, is COLAND's newest member.

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